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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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Hongkong, 27th August, 1906. [796]

FRUITS OF THE COMMISSION.

THE CHARGES AGAINST INSPECTOR H. J. W. BOWLEY.

The hearing of the charges of bribery preferred against Inspector Hubert J. W. Bowley of the Sanitary Department was continued before Mr. H. K. J. Gompertz at the Police Court yesterday afternoon. The charges were that the defendant did on November 6th, 1905, unlawfully accept from Chuk Hing-king a bribe of \$250 with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant in relation to an inspection of the ground surfaces of 136 to 148 Queen's Road West, Nos. 3 and 5 Queen's Road West and Nos. 8 and 10 Bonham Strand West; that on December 29th, 1905, the defendant did accept a bribe of \$50 with reference to the ground surface of No. 177 Wing Lok Street and No. 13 Bonham Strand West.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

Mr. Bowley, in outlining the case, said the defendant had held the office of a sanitary inspector for some five years, and of recent years he had been one of the plague inspectors. Plague inspectors were separated from the ordinary district inspectors, and each of them had two health districts under his charge for the purposes of plague cases. The alleged bribes were said to have been given in November and December respectively, a time when it is believed there were no plague cases in the Colony. During the winter season plague inspectors were engaged in a general disinfection and cleansing of premises within their districts, and amongst the other duties which the defendant had to discharge about that time was one of inspecting ground surfaces. His Worship was no doubt aware that under section 111 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance it was laid down that ground surfaces of any domestic building should be properly covered over with a layer of not less than six inches of good lime or cement concrete. Section 112 required the owner of any domestic building to keep the ground surfaces in repair, and if it became damaged in any way to make it good. During the months of November and December the defendant inspected a very large number of ground surfaces within his district, which comprised a considerable part of Queen's Road West, and he thought the whole of Bonham Strand West. Before inspecting, that was to say, examining critically, the ground surface of any house, the inspector obtained a sort of warrant from either the secretary of the Sanitary Board or the Medical Officer of Health. That was under No. 1 of the bye-laws in the schedule of the Ordinances, which stated that the secretary of the Board should furnish inspectors with a general authority in writing, in English and Chinese, to enter buildings and examine them. The defendant obtained a number of warrants from the Medical Officer of Health at different times during these months, and Mr. Bowley would call before his Worship a witness whose name appeared in the charges as Chuk Hing-king, but who was better known by his shop name of Lik Kee. He was a contractor, and would tell his Worship that some time in October a house owner or occupier showed him one of the notices already mentioned about covering. Seeing that this notice referred to the defendant, Lik Kee went to his quarters and saw him. They then mutually recognized the fact that they had both been at Queen's College at the same time, and some friendly conversation ensued. Then the contractor told the defendant he wanted some job in connection with sanitary work, and the defendant promised the contractor that he would get jobs for him, and told the contractor that he must remember him.

Mr. Wilkinson—If this witness has given any evidence before the Commission I should be supplied with a copy. It is only fair that I should have a copy.

Mr. Bowley—This case has nothing whatever to do with anything that came before the Commission.

Mr. Wilkinson—I would ask your Worship to direct the Crown Solicitor to furnish me with a copy of that evidence.

His Worship—I think you had better apply to the Government.

Mr. Bowley—This case has nothing to do with the Commission. I am not going to refer to any evidence given before the Commission.

His Worship—If you can get it from the Crown well and good, but I don't see how you can ask me to make an order.

Mr. Bowley—I am conducting this case in the ordinary way without reference to the Commission, and I am afraid I cannot assist my friend in any way.

Continuing, Mr. Bowley said that this contractor, Lik Kee, made an appointment with the defendant to meet him at the house at Hollywood Road and inspect the ground surface with the result that the defendant condemned the ground surface, and obtained the necessary authority from the Board to have it re-concreted, and Lik Kee got the job. That was the commencement of the renewal of their acquaintance. After that, the contractor would tell his Worship that he from time to time obtained information in advance from the Sanitary Office as to what floors were going to be inspected, and acting on that information he employed a broker to go round to different shops, mostly large Chinese houses, and to solicit orders in advance for Yik Kee.

His Worship—On the strength of the information he got from the Board?

Mr. Bowley—On the strength of the information he got from the Sanitary branch office.

Mr. Bowley, continuing, said the notices were served at the offices of the owner, who is the master of a very well-known and old established firm known as the Yuen Fat Hong, which

carried on business at Queen's Road West and Bonham Strand West. When these notices of intention to inspect the ground surfaces were served on the Yuen Fat Hong, which became rather excited and annoyed, and if there was one thing a Chinaman disliked more than another it was to have his shop turned out and the ground surfaces taken up and re-laid. Then came the broker asking them to go to Lik Kee. They sent to him and told him the notices had been served (he was already aware of the fact that they were going to be served), and he would tell his Worship he went to see the defendant in his quarters, had a conversation with him, and asked him if he could not pass the floors for the Yuen Fat Hong. Defendant said he would do it if he received \$25 for each house; there were eleven houses altogether. Defendant arranged with Lik Kee to go and see the houses on the following day, and on November 6th, 1905, the Yuen Fat Hong sent \$250 to Lik Kee's shop. It was handed to Lik Kee, who would tell his Worship that he went with the inspector to see the inspection made; that after it had been made he went with the inspector to his quarters with the notices which had been served, and that he asked the inspector to write on the notices a sort of certificate to the effect that the concrete had been examined and was good. Defendant wrote such a certificate on the two papers, and Lik Kee paid him \$250, out of which he gave Yik \$50 for his trouble, and returned the papers to the Yuen Fat Hong where they remained until the present investigation commenced. A similar notice was served on the Yuen Fat Hong towards the end of December with respect to their godown, which was opposite the shop and occupied 13 Bonham Strand West and 177 Wing Lok Street. The same sort of transaction was gone through. Defendant received \$50 and returned \$10 to Lik Kee, who returned the papers to the Yuen Fat Hong. On April 25th this year, the defendant in the course of his duties had occasion to visit 177 Wing Lok Street again, and after this visit he reported to the secretary of the Sanitary Board that the concrete surface was broken, and advised that action should be taken to repair it. Last year, when this money was paid, the plague inspectors were concerned with the duty of inspecting concrete, and getting it made good if necessary, but in April of this year, in consequence of a number of complaints made, the Board directed that in future Mr. Carter, sanitary surveyor, should take part of the concrete works. For this case in April the defendant's report passed through Mr. Carter, who inspected the ground surface of 177 Wing Lok Street. On his inspection the Board issued a notice to the owner to re-concrete the ground surface. Shortly afterwards, the Yuen Fat Hong wrote into the secretary asking that they might be exempted from complying with the notice, and on subsequent inquiries being made they gave information about these payments and the present proceedings were instituted.

Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, said the defendant was a plague inspector, and last year he was in charge of districts 7 and 8. His quarters were at the district station, Taipingshan. In the autumn and winter last year witness gave the defendant an authority to examine the concrete of a great many houses. It was his duty before inspecting a surface to obtain a written authority from witness or the secretary of the Board. The form produced addressed to Mr. Ke Pak-shun, of Nos. 3 and 5 Queen's Road West, was signed by witness, who also signed similar forms for other houses. The notices were issued under bye-law No. 1 of the entry and inspection of buildings bye-laws. All the premises mentioned in the notices were in No. 8 health district. Having attained the necessary authority the defendant's next duty would be to serve the notice on the owner. Then he might consult the owner regarding the time of inspection. After 48 hours elapse from the time of serving the notice it was the duty of the inspector to make an inspection by opening the ground surface and examining the concrete. If an inspector wished to examine a floor he could call an outside contractor to open it up. Witness understood the sanitary department paid expenses. There was no set of regulations controlling the examination of concrete in the department. If the concrete was good the hole should be filled up by the Board; if it was bad the inspector's next step would be to report to the Board, and a notice would be forwarded requiring the concrete to be made good. The defendant had no authority to write such certificates as the one he put on the notices produced. He did not remember ever having seen a similar certificate, but such notices were the property of those on whom they were served, therefore it was not likely he would ever come across any.

Cross-examined. If witness were a property owner he should expect some sort of certificate from the inspector to show that the work was done. Sometimes witness directed the inspectors, and sometimes the inspectors suggested to him the houses to be examined. At the end of last plague season witness made up his mind to have the concrete examined in a very large number of houses in the Colony. He did not give directions as to the actual manner in which floors should be opened up, but the inspector should open them if he had an authority. So far as witness knew it was not suggested that defendant did not open up the premises. Since the inquiry witness had heard it suggested that the concrete in the houses in question had been improperly passed. Except for these proceedings the doctor would say that defendant bore an excellent character.

Re-examined—Witness could not say whether he initiated the examination of the houses in question before defendant had the forms made out. No notice and

no warrant would be required, to make a surface examination.

Chung Yau-shak, declared, said he was chief accountant of the Yuen Fat Hong, which firm occupied Nos. 8 and 10 Bonham Strand and Nos. 3 and 5 Queen's Road West, which houses communicated with each other. The front part of No. 3 Queen's Road West was sub-let. The Yuen Fat Hong also used Nos. 30 Bonham Strand and 177 Wing Lok Street as a godown. The Yuen Fat Hong had been established for nearly fifty years, and the present master was named Ke Kai-shun, who was also the owner of Nos. 136 to 148 Queen's Road West. Witness kept accounts for the master in respect of these houses. If a payment was made in connection therewith he would enter it under the name Sing Kee, one of his master's names. He made a payment of \$250 last year which was entered in his book. The money was paid on November 6th, so that the firm would not have to repair certain concrete.

Mr. Wilkinson objected to this statement, saying it was not evidence against his client unless it was payment made to his client.

Mr. Bowley agreed that the statement should be struck out of the evidence.

Witness, continuing, said the two notices (produced) were taken to him by a sanitary inspector two or three days before the money was paid. He received them personally, but could not remember the inspector who gave them to him. The paper produced, which was given him by an interpreter, bore the name of Lik Kee, contractor. Prior to this he had not heard of Lik Kee. Having consulted his master regarding notices, he sent a fold to Lik Kee, who sent a broker to see him. After that he gave \$250 in Hongkong and Shanghai bank notes, to Kwok Wing-kin, the bill and rent collector of the Yuen Fat Hong. Kwok took the money away. He remembered a sanitary inspector examining the floor of the house after the money was paid, but could not identify defendant. Workmen attended with the inspector when he made the examination. Tiles were taken up, but no concrete. Witness subsequently received a notice referring to 177 Wing Lok Street, and paid Kwok \$50. It was paid on account of Sing Kee. An inspection was made of the house after he paid the money. He did not get a receipt for the \$250. It was his custom to get receipts when he paid money, but in this case it could not be done. In addition to these two he did not make any other payment for the work of inspecting the floors.

Cross-examined—Witness was present when the inspector inspected the floor of the shop. He was in the accountant's room and saw the tiles being taken up. He did not object. Since he had been in the shop, about five years, the floor had always been in very good condition. The case was adjourned until this afternoon.

BUELOW'S SUCCESSOR.

HERR HALLIN MENTIONED AN POSSIBLE CANDIDATE.

Herr Maximilian Harden, writing in the "Zukunft," suggests that Herr Ballin, the managing director of the Hamburg-American Line, may be Prince Buelow's successor as German Chancellor.

The writer relates an anecdote illustrating Herr Ballin's intimacy with the Emperor. Herr Ballin was the Emperor's guest at the Imperial hunting lodge at Hubertsdorf, and, after a walk together, the Emperor, Prince Buelow, and Herr Ballin entered a small room of the lodge set aside for Herr Ballin.

The room contained a bed, a chest of drawers, and one chair. The Emperor swung himself on the chest of drawers and Prince Buelow sat on the bed, while Herr Ballin occupied the only chair between them.

A long, serious conversation ensued, and then Prince Buelow suddenly remarked: "If any reporter saw us like this we should seal to-morrow that Herr Ballin is shortly to have a seat in the Cabinet." The Emperor added, "Or that he will be Chancellor, my dear Buelow."

Herr Harden suggests that Herr Wiegand, the managing director of the North German Lloyd, is also a candidate for the post of Chancellor.

ZULU REBELLION OVER.

COLONEL MACKENZIE DENIES BARBARITIES.

DURBAN, July 28th. Colonel Mackenzie, who leaves to-morrow for the front, states that the rebellion in Natal and Zululand is at an end.

The Militia will be recalled in a week's time, and the irregulars in a fortnight. A composite regiment of 300 men will be formed later, and remain in the field for six months. He has doubts as to Danz's loyalty.

Over 2,000 rebels have been killed, and about 3,000 taken prisoners. He kindly rebuffs the allegations of barbarities. He saw nothing in the field to warrant the abominable charges, and he gives them the lie direct.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 29th at 7.45 a.m.—Orders issued to hold the Red Drum. (Indices as a typh on to the East of the Colony more than 300 miles away) and at 11.05 a.m. to hoist the Black Drum (typhoon to the East of the Colony less than 300 miles away). At 11.30 a.m. the barometer has risen considerably over Meikong and the Loochoc and has rapidly over Formosa and the S. and S.E. coasts of China.

The typhoon has passed over S. Formosa, the centre being now situated to the South of the Pescadore. It continues to move towards West and thence towards the coast in the neighbourhood of Swatow.

Pressure has given way in N.E. Japan, but remains in excess of the normal by 0.1 inch and upwards over Japan generally. At the S. Formosa stations it is in defect by about 0.7 inches.

Bad weather is indicated along the China coast between Hongkong and Shanghai. Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood: Cyclonic gales. Formosa & Japan: Cyclonic gales. South coast of China between S. Formosa and the Loochoc: Same as No. 2.

Hongkong and Lamooche: Same as No. 2. South coast of China between N.W. & W. Hongkong and Hainan: W. winds; fresh.

* N.W. winds, increasing considerably; squally, some rain.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONDITIONS IMPOSED UPON THE CORPORATION.

The following are the instructions issued by the Government to the Promoting Committee of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The instructions are signed by the Ministers for Communications, Finance, and Foreign Affairs:—

The Committee being entrusted with the management of all affairs relating to the formation of the South Manchuria Railway, the following terms are imposed:—

Article I.—The company shall carry on railway traffic on the line specified below, in compliance with the protocol annexed to the Japan-China Treaty signed on December 22nd, 1905, in regard to Manchuria:—

Railways between Tientsin and Changchun, Nankwang and Port Arthur, Tafenushing and Lushun, Tashichiao and Yingkou (Newchwang), Yantai and the Yantai colony, Suchuan and Puchun and Mukden and Antung.

Article II.—The railway lines enumerated in the preceding Article shall be reconstructed into a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches within three years from the date on which the business of the company is opened.

The line shall be made double on the section between Tientsin and Suchuan on the line between Tientsin and Changchun.

Article III.—The company shall provide all the necessary accommodation at the principal stations on the company's line for giving lodging and food to passengers and also for storing goods.

At places where the railway line reaches a seaport accommodation shall be made to connect the traffic between land and sea.

Article IV.—The company may carry on the following business for the benefit of the railways:—

1.—Mining, especially the working of the Puchun and Yantai colonies.

2.—Marine transport.

3.—Electric works.

4.—Sale on consignment of the principal goods carried by the railway.

5.—Warehousing business.

6.—Construction and administration of land and houses on the land belonging to the railway.

Article V.—The company shall, with the approval of the Government, make necessary provisions in regard to education, health, and engineering works within the limit of land belonging to the railway and other works of the company.

Article VI.—The company, with the approval of the Government, may collect fees from the inhabitants within the limit of land belonging to the railway and other works to defray expenses incurred for purposes specified in the preceding Article, and also impose other necessary charges.

Article VII.—The total capital of the company shall be ¥200,000,000, of which sum ¥100,000,000 shall be contributed by the Government.

Article VIII.—The shares of capital to be contributed by the Government shall consist of the following property:—

1.—Railway lines under operation.

2.—All property belonging to the railway, exclusive of the property within the limit of the district under the lease of the Government, which will be specified.

3.—Collieries at Puchun and Yantai.

Article IX.—Rolling stock now used by the Government and the rails of light railway between Mukden and Antung and accessories shall be delivered at a proper price to the company.

Article X.—The shares other than those held by the Government shall be sold to the Japanese and Chinese.

Article XI.—When the dividend of the company for each business period does not reach 6 per cent of the paid-up amount of the shares held by the shareholders, other than the Japanese and Chinese Governments, the Government shall grant a subsidy for dividend for fifteen years, or thirty business periods but under no circumstances shall the subsidy exceed 6 per cent of the amount paid up by shareholders.

Article XII.—When the dividend of the company for each business period does not exceed 6 per cent of the amount paid up by the shareholders, the company need not pay a dividend on the shares held by the Government.

The shares held by the Chinese Government shall be treated on the same level as those held by the Japanese Government.

Article XIII.—The Government shall guarantee the interest on the debentures to be issued by the company for raising the fund for the reconstruction of the railway lines or for conducting the complementary businesses of the company, or for the adjustment or redemption of the debentures so issued, and in case of need the Government may guarantee the principal as well. The face value of the debentures to be issued by the company shall not exceed the balance remaining unpaid of the principal capital (¥100,000,000).

The debentures specified in the first clause of this article shall be redeemed within twenty-five years from the date of issue.

Article XIV.—The Government shall grant a subsidy on the debentures issued for the ends specified in the first clause of the preceding article. The sum of such subsidy shall be equal to the amount of interest due and granted from the month following the month in which the payment on the debentures has been registered.

When the dividend payable to shareholders exceeds 6 per cent of the amount paid up by the shareholders, the amount exceeding the rate shall be deducted from the subsidy payable on the debentures, and an amount equal to this shall be deducted from the subsidy payable on the debentures.

Article XV.—Any surplus profit, after providing interest on debentures, shall be allotted for dividend on the shares held by the Japanese and Chinese Governments up to a rate equal to all the paid up capital.

Article XVI.—The Government subsidies prescribed in Articles XI and XIV shall be debited each year with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and made a liability of the company against the Government, and when dividend payable on the total shares paid up exceeds 10 per cent per annum the amount exceeding the rate shall be paid for the redemption of the company's liabilities specified in the preceding Articles.

Article XVII.—Any surplus of money raised by the debentures specified in Article XIII, after using it for the ends specified, shall be deposited in the Deposit Bureau of the Government.

Article XVIII.—The company shall obtain the approval of the Government of the estimate of share money to be paid each year, and of the debentures to be issued, setting forth their face value, the issue price, the rate of interest and the date of issue.

Article XIX.—The company shall draw up regulations relating to the accounts and management of the business and obtain approval of the Government thereof. Similar approval must be obtained to any alteration in the said regulations and the Articles of Association.

Article XX.—Government approval shall be obtained for projected works, estimates of expenditure, receipts and expenditure, and rate

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23.12.64) \$93.00
4 CARTRIDGE (25.15.04) \$60.00

LONG, HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE CHAMPAGNE

OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

MOET & CHANDON.

DRY IMPERIAL.

GOLD FOIL.

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES \$57.00

24 " " \$60.00

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BABY TUCKER'S
WONDERFUL CURE

Covered from Head to Foot with Humours—Forty Boils on Head at One Time—Could Not Shut Eyes to Sleep—Doctors Did No Good.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN ONE MONTH

Mrs. George H. Tucker, Jr., 335 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., is a grateful mother. "When six months old," she says, "my little girl weighed a pound and a half less than at birth. When one month old a scab formed on her face, spreading until it completely covered her from head to foot, followed by boils, having forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. Then her skin started to dry up, and it became so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep. One month's treatment with Cuticura Soap and Ointment made a complete cure, and now my child is as large, strong, and healthy as any child of her age. The doctor's and drug bills amounted to a large sum, and my baby grew worse all the time. Then we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment and cured her at trifling expense."

CUTICURA A BLESSING

To Skin-Tortured Babies and Tired Mothers.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for birth humours, milk crust, scalded head, eczema, rashes, and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin, and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood. A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, will permit of sleep for baby, and rest for mother, and point to a speedy and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, from infancy to age.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Write for literature. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are made by the Cuticura Soap and Ointment Co., New York, U.S.A.

and £11,021 7s. 6d. to the pension fund of the officers. The grants made by the firm from the special institutions and the various funds, inclusive of the grants made to the different families and to objects conducive to the general welfare of the workmen, amounted in 1904 to £13,796 5s. Thus, the total amount contributed by the Krupp firm towards the insurance fund, savings bank, and other funds on behalf of the workmen during 1904 was £28,750—Globe.

Communication is carried on between the various workshops by means of a railway system of normal gauge, and 42½ miles in length. Fifty trains run daily on this system, and the rolling-stock consists of 17 locomotives and 711 waggonettes. There is a narrow-gauge railway 3½ miles in length, with 29 locomotives and 1,674 waggonettes. The telegraph system consists of 21 stations and 37 apparatus, and it has 593 miles of wire; during 1904-5, 24,630 messages were dispatched. The telephone system has 500 connections, with 2874 miles of wire. The five brigades of the works consists of three floors and 11 men. Throughout the works and its colonies there are altogether 37 hospitals, 48 emergency wards for use in the case of fire, 48 electric apparatus for giving the alarm, and other appliances of a similar kind.

The system of insuring the workmen against accident and sickness, and the general methods employed on behalf of the workmen's welfare being at Essen and in the adjacent colonies, are on a scale commensurate with the great works. There are eight of these "colonies," Westend, Nordhof, Baumhof, Scherdelhof, Kronenhof, Alfredhof, Friedhof, and Althof. The last place is set aside for invalid and pensioned workmen. These "colonies" inclusive of the scattered dwelling-houses, used by workmen in Essen are 4,441 in number. The other establishments at Essen consist of a hospital, two isolated hospitals for infectious diseases, a convalescent home, baths fitted up for giving various kinds of medical baths, two houses a "Workman's Home," with rooms for 613 persons, and capable of giving meals to about 2,200 persons daily, five refreshment and dining-rooms, two lodging-houses, each accommodating 30 unmarried special workmen, a club for the officials and another for the foremen, a school for teaching house-keeping, one industrial school for adults, three industrial schools for girls attending school, a library, a reading-room in the "colony" at Friedhof, a savings bank, a life insurance society, and a dental hospital.

Under the terms fixed by the Imperial Law concerning insurance, the Krupp works, including the works outside Essen, paid £27,686 10s. for sick insurance, £58,102 10s. for insurance against accidents, and £18,663 6s. for old-age pensions during 1904. In the same period the firm contributed the following sums to objects which do not come within the scope of the law: £236 6s. 6d. to assist needy families, £14,802 13s. to the fund to provide workmen's pensions,

and £11,021 7s. 6d. to the pension fund of the officers. The grants made by the firm from the special institutions and the various funds, inclusive of the grants made to the different families and to objects conducive to the general welfare of the workmen, amounted in 1904 to £13,796 5s. Thus, the total amount contributed by the Krupp firm towards the insurance fund, savings bank, and other funds on behalf of the workmen during 1904 was £28,750—Globe.

On July 29th publicity was given to a report that Admiral Lord Charles Beresford intended to resign the command of the Mediterranean Fleet, which he has held since June of last year, and that he will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Sir Asbeton Curzon-Howe. It was ascertained that the Admiralty are not aware of any such intention on the part of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, while Admiral Sir Curzon-Howe, at present in command of the Channel Fleet at Scarborough, had no knowledge of the change associated with his name.

It is common knowledge, a naval correspondent writes, that Lord Charles does not view the reduction in the British naval forces in the Mediterranean with favour, nor does he entirely approve of the new system of training officers. It frequently happens, however, that officers do not see eye to eye with "authority," but this has seldom led them to take upon themselves a responsibility which is not theirs. Individual commanders-in-chief are in no way responsible for naval policy, but merely for the well-being of the fleet or squadron committed to their charge. Policy is dictated by the Lords of the Admiralty, who are naturally better placed to take a wide view of the naval situation.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th inst., and left again at midnight same day via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at midnight on Friday, the 31st inst.

The O.S.S. & C.M. steamer *Stellar* leaves Kobe on the 30th Aug., and is due here on the 5th September.

The str. *Braemar* sailed from Singapore on the 29th August for this port.

BANKS

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Taichang, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers: KÖNIGLICHE SBERHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIREKTION DER DISKONTO: GEBELLSCHAF DEUTSCHE BANK S. BLEICHRODER BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT BERLIN.

BANK FÜR HANDEL UND KUNDE: ROBERT WASSERBAUM & CO. MENDELSSOHN & CO. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHNEN.

JACOB S. H. STERN: NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG. SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & CO. KÖLN. BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON BRANCH, DIRECTION DER DISKONTO GEBELLSCHAF.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HAI BANKING CORPORATION.

H. F. HUNTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—Yen 5,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP—Yen 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS: Kobe, Tientsin, Amoy, Ningbo, Shanghai, Yokohama, Keelung.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 3, DES VOUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Account Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.

D. TOIDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1906.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP—£2,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£275,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.

For 3 months 3 per cent.

T. F. COCHRANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1906.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£1,000,000

SUBSCRIBED—£1,000,000

PAID-UP—£500,000

RESERVE FUND—£135,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—4%.

For 12 months—3 1/2%.

For 6 months—3%.

For 3 months—2 1/2%.

E. ORMSFORD, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND—\$10,000,000

STERLING RESERVE—\$10,000,000

SILVER RESERVE—\$10,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS—\$10,000,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS: A. HART, Esq., Chairman.

G. H. MURPHY, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. Gutz, Esq., N. A. S. Esq., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, R. Shearer, Esq., C. R. Leemann, Esq., H. A. W. Slat, Esq., D. M. Nisim, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq., A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—W. ADAMS DEAN.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

H. E. HUNTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1906.

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP—Yen 21,000,000

CAPITAL UNPAID—Yen 3,000,000

RESERVE FUND—Yen 10,800,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND—Yen 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS: Kobe, Lyons, New York, Osaka, Honolulu, Bombay, San Francisco, Tientsin, Newchwang, Shanghai, Peking, Mukden, Dairei, Chafco, Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS: THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5 1/2 per cent.

For 6 months 5 per cent.

For 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China, the Philippine Islands and the Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE: AUTHORIZED—Gold \$10,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP—Gold \$1,250,000

RESERVE FUND—Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.O.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

BRITISH LIXEN COMPANY, BANK.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.

For 3 months 3 per cent.

H. PINCKNEY, Manager.

Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, 20th September, 1905.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£1,750,000).

RESERVE FUND—FL. 5,000,000 (£1,417,000).

HEAD OFFICE IN AMSTERDAM.

HEAD-AGENTS: BATAVIA.

Branches: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Hongkong, Samang, Samang, Cheribon, Tegal, Paelangan, Paseroan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotaditja, (Achoen) Telok-Semawe, (Achoen) Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Malras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

do. 6 months 4 per cent.

do. 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.

L. ENGEL, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS.

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies have found relief from the most distressing and painful irregularities of the system. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely safe. It is sold in all the principal cities of France, and is also sold in all the principal cities of the world. It is sold in all the principal cities of the world. It is sold in all the principal cities of the world.

Cunliffe, Russell & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse.

SECURITIES issued by PARIS European Govts and Municipalities offering prospects of immense returns. FANPLETS.

To be purchased for cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked on every drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1906.

Complete Edition ... \$10.00

Small ... 6.00

Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charming, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charming will enable you to do it. For Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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ENTERIC IN THE ARMY.

SPEECH BY LORD KITCHENER.

At the first meeting of the Indian Committee on enteric fever, Lord Kitchener presided and said:—

I have thought it necessary to form this Standing Committee to advise us in our efforts to reduce enteric fever amongst the troops in this country, and to co-ordinate the work of the whole medical profession, civil and military, in this direction. There are three principal diseases which ravage our troops, malaria, venereal, and enteric. I am glad to say with regard to the two former we have made very successful progress in limiting the evil, but when we come to enteric we are still very much where we were. Last year there were no less than 1,141 admissions and 213 deaths from this disease, an improvement on the record of 1904, but I regret that during the current year to the end of June we already had 513 admissions and 120 deaths. It is evidently our duty to fight enteric fever in every possible way. The ravages of cholera were more in the way in India in days gone by, but they are now happily a reminiscence of the past, and if we consider enteric fever as a not less dangerous disease, and are equally energetic in stamping it out, I have great hopes that we shall succeed in bringing this source in turn eventually under control. We know that the time when young soldiers are most subject to enteric is on their first arrival in this country, and at a certain season of the year the prevalence of the disease may be anticipated.

The general lines on which we should work are, I think, fairly clearly defined, but the details of elaboration form the crux on which I hope your advice and effort will be of the greatest assistance to us. I may suggest, as the main outlines for action, sanitation in cantonments and barracks, isolation of enteric patients, detection of the origin of an outbreak or a single case, inoculation and blood examination. On the subject of sanitation a great deal has been written, and the success which has resulted from such practical work has proved what good results are achievable. Of course, sanitary reform means the expenditure of money, but money will not be wanting if we can be certain we are working on right lines. I pass by the much discussed question of the propagation and conveyance of the enteric germ through the medium of water, flies, dust, etc. These are evidently all means of infection, and measures neutralising their pernicious influence must be taken. In this connection I will lay on the table for consideration an able paper on the sanitation of cantonments by Colonel Thornhill. The importance of isolation of enteric patients and those associated with them is more fully recognised and enforced now than formerly. The detection of the origin of enteric outbreaks is a question of the greatest importance, but also of great difficulty, but some conspicuously successful results have ensued from immediate and careful deductions persistently followed up. Early diagnosis is absolutely essential for the most possible early prophylactic measures. No efforts should be spared to ascertain the origin of an outbreak, for on the correct results of an enquiry depend the success or failure of preventing a recurrence. Commanding Officers and the whole military machinery of a unit should be associated with the medical officer in the search for the originating cause, and one precaution to be adopted to prevent the spread of the disease should be communicated to all concerned. You are aware that we have been engaged for some time on experiments in anti-typhoid inoculation in India, and great advances have been made on the system prevailing at the time of the South African war. By anti-typhoid inoculation we can assist the soldier's tissues to resist the disease by providing nuclei in the blood which re-set and have disastrous effects on a bacterial invasion by typhoid germs. Recent experience proves that we can obtain fruitful results by this means, but, though we have in inoculation a possible solution, this method of treatment is still comparatively in its infancy, and, though we have sufficient data to justify us in introducing them generally, I look forward to great improvement in its operation. Though the devoted professional experts in India and at home, by careful investigation and practical experience, will do away with some of the drawbacks now attending the process, I think the medical profession are not always fully alive to the thoughtfulness of the soldiers as regards taking care of himself. They provide a safeguard against dangerous disease, but it causes considerable discomfort, yet they are surprised that it is not more willingly adopted. It we want to make inoculation popular generally, I think our efforts should be directed to making its application less painful and unpleasant, even at the expense of some reduction in the period of immunity. The line of thought and enquiry I should like to set before you is whether this cannot be accomplished by using a more diluted serum, or distributing the dose over three or more injections, instead of two, as the practice now is, or reducing the amount of serum injected. I only suggest these views as a layman for your consideration as experts. Since the South African war the dose has been reduced considerably with good results. Cannot you go a step further in the same direction? Are you convinced that you have reached the minimum of safety? Are you not aiming at too long a period of immunity? If all discomfort could be avoided in the process of inoculation an immunity period of six months might be sufficient instead of the two years you now aspire to. Then we might look for universal inoculation of all arrivals in this country. These are some of the points I hope you will carefully consider and the lines on which I look with confidence for an improvement. I place on the table for your perusal some correspondence on the subject which I have had with the medical authorities at home.

Lastly, as regards blood examination, we all realise that men may, though apparently quite well, have the germs of enteric in the blood, thus becoming means of transmitting the disease. This is often the case with convalescents from enteric, even after a considerable period of isolation. Blood examination is, therefore, of immense value in directing where precautions are required. I will leave you, gentlemen, to the consideration of the details of this most important subject, and I can assure you that your views and opinions will be received with the greatest interest, and in the confident anticipation that by following the practical lines you may suggest we shall take an important step towards stamping out enteric among our soldiers in India.

Art in its various forms is the most lasting form of activity that man possesses. Nothing else counts so evidently for the after-time. Animals can create their species. It is left only to man to form a race in tangible shape the fleeting impression or ideas which are ever floating through the brain.

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THE SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY.

The importance of the sugar-beet culture in Germany does not rest wholly upon the production of the beets which furnish the raw material for the production of sugar, but in no small measure also upon the production of large quantities of by-products that are mainly used as food stuffs. The profit derived from feeding the waste products of the factory and these parts of the beets left in the field are almost as great as the profit from the manufacture of sugar. The leaves and tops of the beets as they are garnered are a very useful waste product, but very frequently they are given to the farmers who pull the beets, top them, and pile them up, or pit and allow them in the field, in line of waste.

Of still greater importance is the residual pulp left after the sugar has been extracted from the beets. It amounts to about 50 per cent. of the tonnage of beets left in the field and becomes not only less perishable but is made more useful and marketable. However, as the process of evaporating pulp in factories specially built for that purpose, with costly machinery, is a very expensive one, dried pulp has not yet become very popular. It is commonly estimated that 300 kilograms of fresh pulp will make about 100 kilograms of dried pulp. It is the rule at German sugar factories to deliver a part of their fresh pulp to the farmers supplying the beets at the rate of about 40 to 50 per cent.—that is to say, if a farmer hauls one ton of beets to the factory he takes home with him about one-half ton of pulp without any extra charge. It must be added, however, that the farmers in such cases are also shareholders in the factory. The balance of the pulp is either fed to the stock belonging to the factory or sold in the open market.

The molasses residue finally left from beet-sugar factories, after being thoroughly desugared by one of the various patented processes, is of a very low grade and may then be turned to many uses in different industrial enterprises, such as the making of polish, blacking, vinegar, yeast, dyes, etc., but by far the greater part of it is utilized in Germany in the manufacture of alcohol, and last, though not least, also as a stock food. However, this molasses is not fed alone, but always with the admixture of pulp or some other fodder to counteract the evil effects that it otherwise is apt to have, especially on cattle. Very often it is mixed with turf taken from the upper strata of peat moors, which in itself has no feeding value whatever, but when so mixed it is claimed that it is a cheap and wholesome substitute for the best approved food for animals. The amount of molasses produced during the past two years was 3,201,919 tons and 371,083 tons respectively. Up-to-date statistics are scarce in Germany, but it is now known that in 1903-4 224,570 tons of molasses were desugared, 139,137 tons were used as feed and for other purposes. There is absolutely no waste in the beet-sugar industry in Germany. Even the settlings of lime, and of the dirt and soil dropped from the beets while they are being washed are either given away to the farmers or sold to them and both serve as excellent fertilizers.

KILLED BY READING.

VICTIM FOUND IN BATH HOLDING BOOK ON SOCIAL EVOLUTION.

New York, July 22.

Mr. H. J. Baker, a young Philadelphia student, has just died from the effects of excessive reading of serious books. He was found sitting in his bath dead, with a copy of Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution" tightly gripped in one hand.

Baker was reputed to be the greatest reader in America. He got through 1,000 books every year, chiefly on such subjects as sociology, geology, geometry, astronomy, and the occult sciences. Kidd's "Social Evolution" and Darwin's "Descent of Man" were his favourite works, and he kept a dozen volumes of this sort going all the time.

His devotion to reading led to neglect of exercise and health, as a result of which he developed heart disease and vertigo. The New York "Evening Mail," commenting on the unfortunate case of Mr. Baker, makes it the text for a serious warning against over-reading, and says: "Indiscriminate and excessive reading is one of the vices of self-educated men."

More than one such man has gone to the asylum as the result of piling up in his brain more information than he knew what to do with.

BRIDGE AND MATRIMONY.

I think it would add to the enjoyment of bridge (says the *Tatler*) if married couples were never allowed to play together in club tournaments or at private parties. Women who in all other relations of life are ministering angels become variable shrews and scold as soon as ever they face their husbands at the bridge table. No man can be a hero to those who have once listened to his wife's remarks to him after a hot rubber or to her comments on his play during a game. I was playing bridge at a house party in Essex last week when with various partners I was "taken on" by a married couple whom I had always regarded as a model of domestic happiness. Alas for those rubbers! they completely disillusioned me. The husband was a good though not a great player, but according to his wife, on that particular evening he was an idiot whose mission in life was invariably to play the wrong card. Try as hard as he might, the poor wretch could not please her. He was severely rated for not leading a suit of which he had none, but the climax was reached when, as I was hesitating about playing a card, the wife gently remarked to her husband, "If you can't play well you can at least play quickly."

The discovery that I was the offender did not in the least reduce her to penitence. Now, I had often played with this lady before, and had always found her the most generous of partners, and her treatment of her husband was a revelation to me.

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Hongkong, 4th October, 1903.

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	On 13th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 20th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENECLAUS"	On 27th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 27th September.	

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 30th August.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 11th September.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 20th September.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"CYCLOPS"	On 25th September.	
HAVER, ROTTERDAM and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 30th September.	

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TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"STENTOR"	On 5th September.	

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Hongkong, 4th August, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
CHINKIANG, CHEFOO, NEWCHOW, AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KASHING"	On 30th August.	
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 30th August.	
MANILA	"SHAOHSING"	On 31st August.	
SHANGHAI	"TAIYANG"	On 4th September.	
TIENTSIN	"KLUKING"	On 4th September.	
CHEFOO and NEWCHOW	"HUICHOW"	On 5th September.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 5th October.	

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"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept.	6th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 27th Sept.	15th Oct.
"MONTAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Oct.	27th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 25th Oct.	12th Nov.
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STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 12th September
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 26th September
GRISENAU	WEDNESDAY 10th October
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 24th October
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 7th November
ROON	WEDNESDAY 21st November
BUELOW	WEDNESDAY 5th December
PRINZ REGENT LUTPOLD	WEDNESDAY 19th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 2nd January
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 16th January
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 30th January
GRISENAU	WEDNESDAY 13th February
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 27th February

ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain Fr. von Letten-Petersen, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 10th Sept. Cargo and Specie will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th Sept. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

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TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	97 0 0	66 0 0	36 0 0
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	88 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates will be applied as via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	SAILING DATES
PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY, 18th Sept.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 18th Oct.
WILLHELM	TUESDAY, 13th Nov.

ON TUESDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ WALDEMAR," Captain Wilhelm, with Males, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

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TO SYDNEY	\$25.00	\$15.00	\$10.00
TO MELBOURNE	\$25.00	\$15.00	\$10.00
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EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"GNEISENAU"	Wednesday, 12th Sept.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	Wednesday, 26th Sept.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Wednesday, 26th Sept.

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YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SEGOVIA	13th Sept.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BRISGAVIA	28th Sept.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	HABSBURG	29th Sept.

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DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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HAVRE and HAMBURG	HELVETIA	On 10th Sept.
NAPLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	On 20th Sept.
HAVRE and HAMBURG	LIBERIA	On 22nd Sept.
HAVRE and HAMBURG	SENEGAMBIA	On 2nd Oct.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SEGOVIA	On 16th Oct.
NAPLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG	HABSBURG	On 30th Oct.

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STEAMERS	DESTINATION	TO SAIL
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KOWLOON	SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG.	31st Aug.

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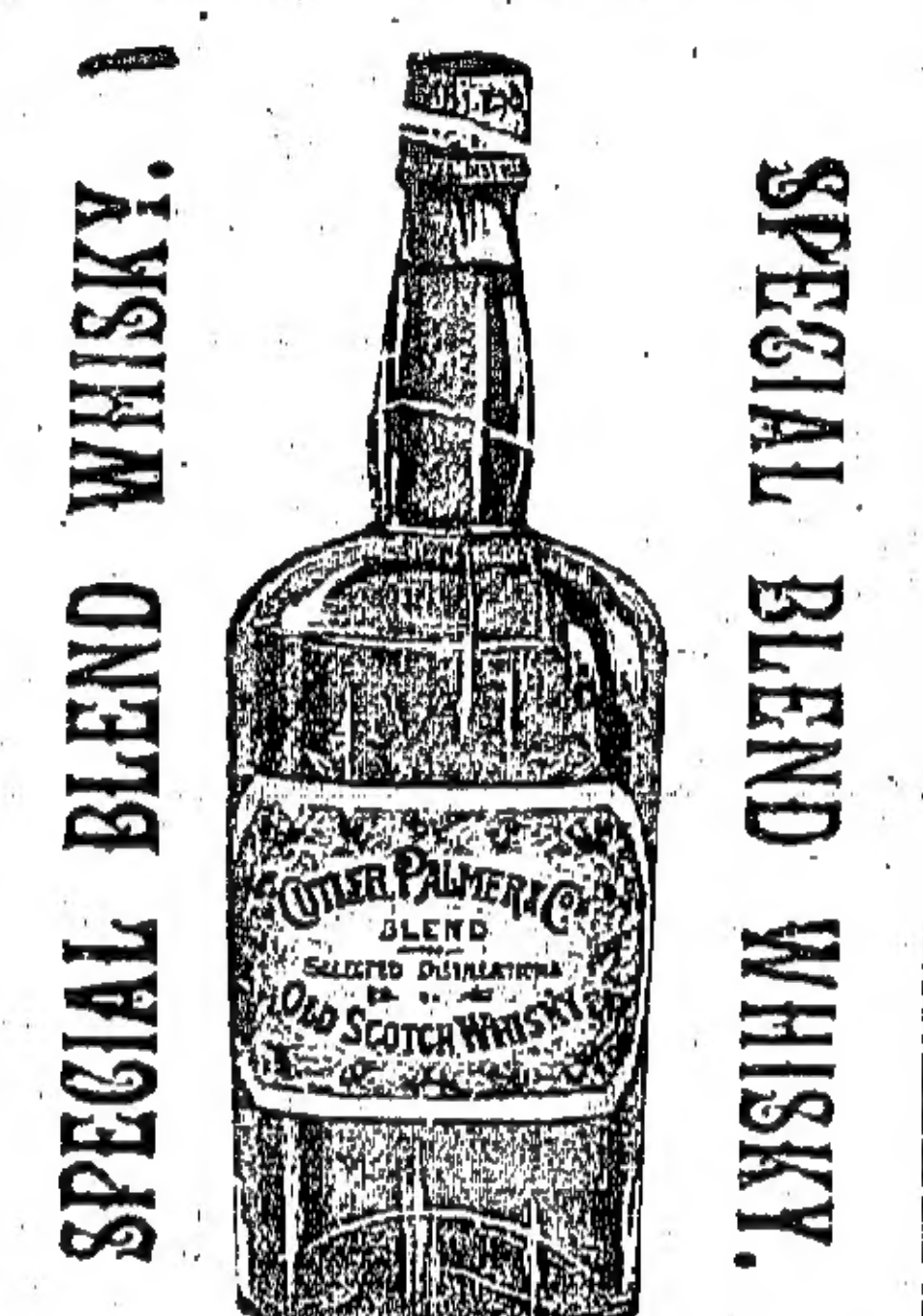
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NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessel during her stay in Hongkong Harbour
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AGENTS
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG.

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HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alcora, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. E. La T. Teatman, Hongkong.
Argonaut, cruiser, 1,340 tons, Capt. E. H. Smith, en route England.
Astrea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee, Hongkong.
Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. E. C. W. Davidson, Yangtze.
Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 800 h.p., Lieut. W. L. Bauman, Yangtze.
Cadmus, British ship, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. de Cane Island, Hongkong.
Clio, British ship, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O., Shanghai.
Dialon, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 16,500 h.p., Capt. H. W. Savory, Fusan.
Fama, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Hughes, Hongkong.
Fura, 2nd class cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. Grant Dalton, en route Hongkong.
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 200 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Cox, Fusan.
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. P. Houlker, Fusan.
Heaton, Fusan.
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 230 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Darwell, Fusan.
Kont, cruiser, armoured, 9,200 tons, 14 guns, 22,000 h.p., Captain S. V. Yde Horsey, Fusan.
King Alfred, British cruiser, 14,900 tons, Capt. Cecil F. Tharby, Fusan.
Kinsh, river gunboat, 34 tons, Lieut.-Comdr. E. V. F. E. Dugmore, Shanghai.
Monmouth, cruiser, 9,900 tons, Capt. J. A. Taka, Fusan.
Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Vaughan, West River.
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 24 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. R. S. Roy, R.N., Shanghai.
Oiler, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns, 6,000 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Kidd, Fusan.
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 24 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. T. Atlay, West River.
Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 24 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze.
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 guns, Commodore H. P. Williams, at Hongkong.
Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Gorstian, on Yangtze.
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. West, Shanghai.
Vargo, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns, 5,300 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Stevenson, Fusan.
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 630 tons, 450 h.p., Comdr. A. W. Glenzie, Hongkong.
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. L. Thomas, Fusan.
Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 360 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. G. B. Spier-Simco, Yangtze.
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 350 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Hugh Somerville, Yangtze.
Woodcock, gunboat, 15 tons, 2 guns, 350 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. F. Knox, Yangtze.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ALCINOUS, British str., 1,256, S. J. Payne, 29th Aug.—Shanghai 25th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
ATHENIAN, British str., 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 28th Aug.—Vancouver 2nd Aug. and Shanghai 24th Aug., General.—C. P. R. Co.
BINK-TRUCAN, French str., 184, G. Roulet, 22nd Aug.—Bangkok 15th Aug., Rice.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
BOURBON, French str., 900, Le Bail, 27th Aug.—Saigon 23rd Aug., General.—Chinsee.
CHONGSHING, British str., 1,256, S. J. Payne, 29th Aug.—Tientsin via Chefoo 18th Aug., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHOYSANG, British str., 1,424, A. E. Sandback, 27th Aug.—Shanghai and Swatow 28th Aug., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CUTTER, British str., 1,744, W. Finch, 20th July.—San Francisco 27th June, Mails and General.—O. & S. N. Co.
DAPHNE, German str., 1,325, Schipper, 26th Aug.—Moji 21st Aug., Coal. Hamburg—America Line.
EMMA LUYKEN, German str., 1,159, G. Cornand, 16th July.—Mauritius 22nd May, Sugar.—Chinsee.
EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 3,023, E. Heatham, 14th Aug.—Vancouver 23rd July and Shanghai 11th Aug., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
FALK, Norwegian str., 1,340, O. M. Gundersen, 19th Aug.—Singapore 12th Aug., Timber Order.
FLEURE, German str., 1,818, R. Wagner, 29th Aug.—Hilo 23rd Aug., Sugar.—Sander, Wier & Co.
GERMANIA, German str., 1,400, H. Fingel, 13th Aug.—Sydney 28th June, Copra.—Simonsen & Co.
GLENNFAR, British str., 2,350, H. V. L. Holman, 21st Aug.—Callao and Iquique 26th June, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
HAILAN, French str., 277, L. Anderson, 27th Aug.—Pakhoi 24th Aug. and Hilo 28th, General and Pass.—A. R. Morley.
KIKOSHI, British str., 986, E. Fulsager, 25th Aug.—Cebu and Hilo 22nd Aug., Sugar and Hemp.—Butterfield & Swire.
KALCHUR, British str., 2,154, Walker, 2nd Aug.—Newcastle 12th July, Coal. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
KIAN, Chinese str., 1,222, J. Morley, 27th Aug.—Chinkiang 2nd Aug., General.—Chinsee.
LANSOK, German str., 1,020, J. Schultzen, 25th Aug.—Bangkok 10th Aug., Rice.—Isle, India & Siam.
KWA-SUNG, Chinese str., 28th Aug., from MADAGASCAR, MERSA MATRUH str., 10th, S. Simonsen, 29th Aug.—Bangkok 18th Aug., Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
MEZPOD, Chinese str., 1,312, McArthur, 27th Aug.—Shanghai 23rd Aug., General.—Chinsee.
MINNESOTA, American str., 1,333, J. H. Rinder, 24th Aug.—Seattle 25th July and Shanghai 21st Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
NANSAN, British str., 2,591, P. H. Rolfe, 26th Aug.—Calcutta 24th Aug., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NEIL MACLEOD, Amr. str., 902, E. Corral, 19th June.—Manila 16th June.—Barretto & Co.
NINGPO, British str., 1,224, Kelly, 25th Aug.—Swatow 25th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,072, W. B. Fisher, 26th Aug.—San Francisco 25th July and Shanghai 11th Aug., Mails and General

